What Wage Earners Have Accomplished in America

HE case—and there is none greater, perhaps-was summed up in a striking fashion by Arthur E. Holder, the practical and philosophical machinist, who tells Congress and the legislatures of the states what labor wants and does not want in the matter of national and local

"During the month of September, 1793," he said, "the corner stone of the Capitol in Washington was put in place and work on the building was begun immediately thereafter. British mechanies performed most of the labor. Their day started at sunrise and ended at sunset and the average of the wages paid was 50 cents.

"One hundred and eleven years later, which makes the date 1904, ground was broken in the city of Washington for a building that was to contain the offices and committee rooms of the senators in Congress. The work, which continued three years, was almost entirely done by American-born mechanics. Their day was eight hours long and their average pay was \$4.

'In other words, the workman of 1904 ABRAHAM LINCOLN ROSE FROM granite-faced shore of Massachusetts. received in one hour as much money FARM LABORER TO PRESIDENT.

FARM LABORER TO PRESIDENT.

Workingmen were passengers in the Mayflower. King James of England, when asked to give a protective charging and only ended with the twiling to evening. Labor's progress in the inneteenth century can be accurately measured. It may be accurately measured. The year of first and one city gets 50 cents and think, by the landmarks I have noted. The year of first and one city gets 50 cents and think, by the landmarks I have noted. The year of first and one city gets 50 cents and think, by the landmarks I have noted. The year of first and one city gets 50 cents and think, by the landmarks I have noted. The year of first and one city gets 50 cents and think, by the landmarks I have noted. The year of first and one city gets 50 cents and the way in the landmarks I have noted. The year of first supported in Massachusetts and working the product of the call of the stabilish as scale of wages. A carpenter, by their action, in no instance was to work from ten to eighteen hours for sundown. Carpenters now, in some localities, receive \$7 for eight hours was a stable of the call of

and conductors, whose hours were unlimited, were once paid from \$2 to \$3. They are now paid from \$3.80 to \$7. The railroad fireman or trainman or switchman who was glad formerly to get \$60 a month is making from \$2.45 to \$4 a day. Telegraphers, with old wages of \$15 and up to a maximum of \$60 a month, are asking and receiving from \$55 to \$150 a month.

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In some instances, coal miners are earning \$6 a day. Long ago a miner often died in debt to his employer, and his sons had to pay it if they wanted employment in the mine themselves. They rarely earned over \$2 a day.

The minimum pay of coal miners now is \$2.88, and their hours have been reduced from ten, twelve or fourteen to eight. Farm laborers were paid \$15 a month not many years since. They can find plenty of places today, and better treatment than ever indoors and out, at double that amount.

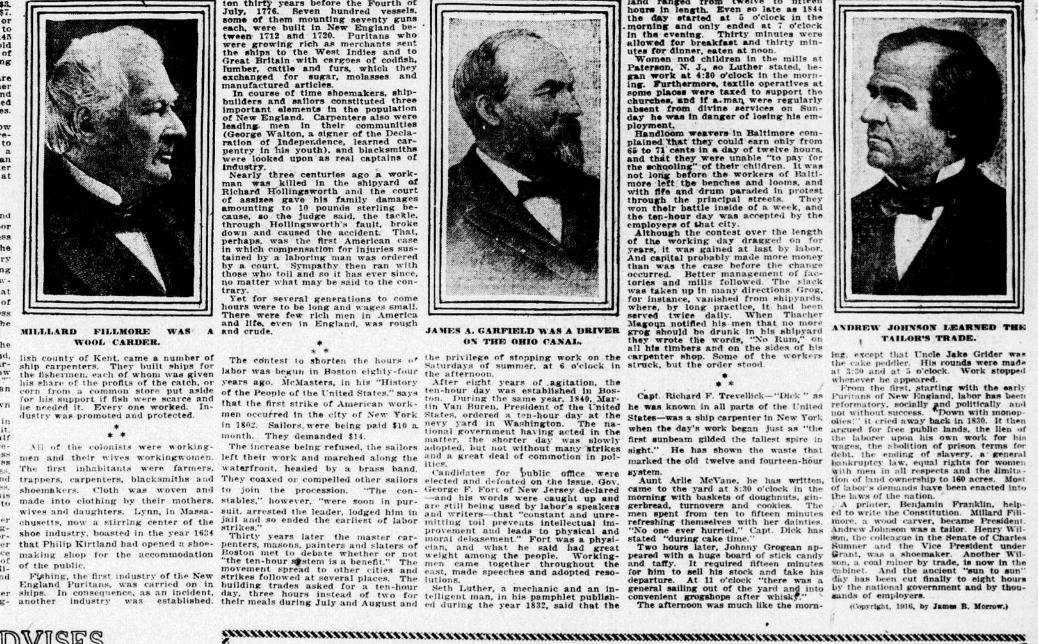
So a triumphal host, with music and mottoes, will march this year on Labor day through the principal business streets of every American city. The wages of workers, with a temporary backset now and then, have been going upward, on the whole, sometimes slowly and sometimes fast, ever since that great little ship brought the seeds of the Atlantic and planted them on the Workingmen were passengers in the



There were twelve shipyards in Boston thirfy years before the Fourth of July, 1776. Seven hundred vessels, some of them mounting seventy guns each, were built in New England between 1712 and 1720. Puritans who were growing rich as merchants sent the ships to the West Indies and to Great Britain with cargoes of codfish, lumber, cattle and furs, which they exchanged for sugar, molasses and manufactured articles.

In course of time shoemakers, shipbuilders and sallors constituted three important elements in the population of New England. Carpenters also were leading men in their communities (George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, learned carpentry in his youth), and blacksmiths were looked upon as real captains of industry.

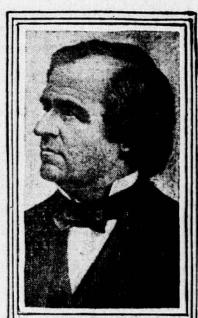
Nearly three centuries ago a workman was killed in the shipyard of Richard Hollingsworth and the court of assizes gave his family damages amounting to 10 pounds sterling because, so the Judge said, the tackle, through Hollingsworth's fault, broke down and caused the accident. That, perhaps, was the first American case in which compensation for injuries sustained by a laboring man was ordered by a court. Sympathy then ran with those who toil and so it has ever since, no matter what may be said to the contrary.



worker's day in the mills of New England ranged from twelve to fifteen hours in length. Even so late as 1844 the day started at 5 o'clock in the morning and only ended at 7 o'clock in the evening. Thirty minutes were allowed for breakfast and thirty minutes for dinner, eaten at noon.

Women and children in the mills at Paterson, N. J., so Luther stated, began work at 4:30 o'clock in the morning. Furthermore, textile operatives at some places were taxed to support the churches, and if a.man were regularly absent from divine services on Sunday he was in danger of losing his employment.

OUTLOOK FOR WOMAN WORKERS AFTER



GOVERNMENT CHILDREN'S BUREAU ADVISES MOTHERS CONCERNING INFANTILE PARALYSIS

tion of home hygiene as its share toward protecting children in time of epi- as far as possible, be kept at home, ward protecting children in time of epidemic. Women are in charge of most of the work of this bureau, which is an important branch of the Department of Labor. Miss Julia C. Lathrop is its chief, with Dr. Grace L. Meigs as head of the division of hygiene. At the outset it is somewhat reassuring to learn from the bureau that only about one in one thousand of the population, even during epidemics in a large aggregation of people, is attacked by the disease. Follomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, is "an infective communicable disease." which is readily conveyed from the sick to the well, and there is reason to believe that those who have not in the carilest stages of the disease. Chil-

give it to those who have not in the carliest stages of the disease. Children under five years of age furnish by far the greater number of cases.

The children's bureau directed the attention of the inquirer to the following statement of the United States publishealth service: "There is at present experimental proof of the following sources of infection: The secretions of all persons ill with pollomyelitis; those convaiescent from the infection, and passive carriers'—that is, persons apparently well who are harboring the specific virus and discharging it in their secretions."

The public health service further says: "The evidence in regard to the contagiousness of pollomyelitis may be considered from two points of view. First, from the incidence of the disease among persons known to have been intimately associated with poliomyelitis patients, and, second, from the propor- away from places where children con-



The United States government has from the first evidence of the epidemic's alarming persistence thrown itself into the work of relief, and the public health service is investigating and advising in the interest of prevention and cure of the disease.

The children's bureau has also taken up again in this connection the question of home hygiene as its share to-has already appeared children should,



MISS JULIA C. LATHROP. Chief of children's bureau.

away from places where children congregate, such as picnics, excursions, dence could be obtained of association with previous cases."

The virus of infantile paralysis leaves

Sunday schools. They should be forbidden to use public drinking cups and especially guarded from playing with children who are alling and fretful and show definite signs of illness.

Where the disease has not yet appeared, parents will do well to remember the safe rule that a healthy, well-cared-for child has greater resistance to disease, and to the effects of disease, than one whose condition is below normal, and whose vitality is low. mal, and whose vitality is low.

> A scrupulous application of well understood rules for keeping children well in summer (and at all times) constitutes the chief resource of parents. A few of the more important rules as laid down by the children's bureau are as follows:

to remove the stockings also. But the child's feet must always be kept warm. "The mother should not kiss the baby directly on the mouth, nor permit others to do so, as infections of various kinds are spread in this way. It is of great importance to the life of every baby not only to protect him from flies." she further says. "for they are notorious carriers of infection, but to keep them away from his food, dishes and utensits. To accomplish this all the doors and windows should be screened, and when the baby is taken out of doors he should be protected, especially while asleep. For this purpose a screened bed of some sort is necessary."

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"The conditions which favor the growth of flies about a house should be done away with to the greatest possible extent. The favorite breeding ground of the common horsefly is in horse manure, and with the partial elimination of the horse by the extensive use of automobiles and the consequent decrease of stables the number of flies has noticeably diminished. One stable, however, will furnish flies enough to intest a considerable district, and it is to the interest of every health-loving citizen to assist the authorities in enforcing rules regarding the care and disinfection of this great source of infection."

Mrs. West affirms that the child's hard ideal to reach up to."

The speaker was Representative



"Out-of-door sleeping in summer, both by night and day, is excellent for the young child, provided always that he is protected from files and mosquitoes, shielded from the sun and wind, and is properly covered.

A baby should never be put down to sleep in all his clothes. His shoes, especially, should be removed, and, unless the weather is very cold, it is better to remove the stockings also. But the child's feet must always be kept warm. The same phasize the necessity for raising the milk for young children in the heat of summer. These processes, however, do not reveal their presence by the ordinary tests. It is very difficult to insure the cleanliness of the general milk supply, and since it seems limits to prosent that the milk is always perfectly clean, it is necessary to kill these germs by some process of heating before using the milk for young children in the heat of summer. These processes, however, do not reveal their presence by the ordinary tests. It is very difficult to insure the cleanliness of the general milk supply, and since it seems impossible to be certain that the milk is always perfectly clean, it is necessary to kill these germs by some process of heating before using the milk for young children in the heat of summer. These processes, however, do not reveal their presence by the ordinary tests. It is very difficult to insure the cleanliness of the general milk supply, and since it seems limits to be certain that the milk is always perfectly clean, it is necessary to kill these germs by some process of heating before using the milk supply.

HERE are few mothers of young children in the eastern section of the United States who are not naxious at this moment for the safety of their own fock against the securge of infantile paralysis.

So far, the origin and certain mode of transmission of the dread disease has selded medical science; but the secure of the most with the secure of the part of the safety of the nose and throat be reported in cloths and that these be bedy of the patient in the bowled discovery of the safety of the most vital aspects ening clouds in definite terms. The incoming with the most vital aspects the word wise should be demanded by the sind which will aspects the word wise will be demanded by the sind which will be demand

"Comfortable sleep during the heated portion of the year is difficult to secure and the most airy sleeping room should be chosen for the baby. It is better, if possible, to keep him out of doors during the afternoon and evening until the protection from sudden changes in the weather.

"Out-of-door sleeping in summer, both by night and day, is excellent for the young child, provided always that he is protected from files and mosquitoes, shielded from the sun and wind, and is sheeld at the portion of the year is difficult to secure to that she has experienced no small amount of trouble in adjusting herself.

Senator Jones of Washington has already introduced a bill into the Senate—which is being fathered by Mr. Casey of Pennsylvania in the House—and make policions. "Perhaps I can best illustrate what I mean by digging up the answer from the reliable realm of experience. A study of the drift of women into American wage-earning men. It is the part of wisdom to trouble in adjusting herself.

Senator Jones of Washington has already introduced a bill into the Senate—which is being fathered by Mr. Casey of Pennsylvania in the House—and milk cannot be had, or some other milk known to be clean, it is safer to heat that which is used. Bad milk may look clean and taste and small sweet, since disease germs do not reveal their presence by the ordinary tests. It is very difficult to insure against the obvious risks self.

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"Local ructions in Europe have at times exerted a very marked influence on the bread-winning opportunities o American women. For example, take the attempted assassination of Alexander III of Russia, which resulted in the enormous exodus of Jews from the do mains of the czar to America. In certain of our large cities great numbers of Jewish men crowded into the clothing trades, materially reducing the relative number of women employed, until the subsequent influx of Italian women restored the normal propor "But there will be a great difference

between the stream of bread-winning women starting toward our shore after the war and that which came before August, 1914. Before the wa women came padded with traditions and customs which restricted sharply the field of occupation for female la-bor. The women who will come to us bor. The women who will come to us after the war will have had these pad-

more important rules as faid down by the children's bureau are as follows:

1. Children need plenty of good food, properly prepared, of a fain and quality depished to their prepared, of a fain and quality depished to their prepared, of a fain and quality depished to their prepared, of a fain and quality depished to their general control of the state of the problem deals with the need form which will accompany the impeted to depend a late as they will in the norsing in the dealth, which may reduce the state of the problem deals with the need form which will accompany the impeted to deep as late as they will in the norsing in the deals which the state of the problem deals with the need for the problem deals with the need for the problem deals with the need for the problem deals with the need form which will accompany the impeted to deep as late as they will be reduced against state subdea.

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